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U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON AUSTRIA BY 48 TO 0

On December 20 the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York adopted — by 48 votes for, none against and 2 abstentions — the resolution on Austria introduced by Brazil, Lebanon, Mexico and the Netherlands. The same resolution had previously been adopted by a like vote in the U.N.'s Political and Security Committee. Neither the Soviet Union nor her satellite states participated in the debate or voting.

Soviet Union and Satellites Stand Aloof from Debate.

U.K. Delegate Endorses Resolution.

At the start of the debate, on December 17, Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko made the following statement: "In view of the fact that the General Assembly was not empowered to discuss the Austrian Peace Treaty, the Soviet delegation would not participate in a consideration of that question. Nor would it take part in the voting on any proposals submitted on that subject. Consequently, the Soviet delegation would not recognize the validity of any resolution which might emerge from the General Assembly's consideration of that question."

After the delegates of Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia had made declarations along identical lines, Mexican delegate Dr. Quintanilla introduced a resolution to the effect that the Committee invite Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber to participate in the debate without the right to vote. This motion was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with no abstentions. The Polish representative then echoed the statement which had been made by the Soviet delegate, whereupon Dr. Gruber addressed the Committee. (The statement of the Austrian Foreign Minister appears below.)

The representative of Great Britain, Undersecretary of State Selwyn Lloyd, then told the Committee that the settlement of a single East-West issue, namely the one which concerns the Austrian State Treaty, would give millions of people throughout the world new hope that permanent peace can be achieved. He said that the courage and patience of the Austrian people deserved full recognition. Dr. Gruber's speech indicated the valuable contribution Austria could make to the

forces of peace and stability if that country could only take its rightful place in international affairs — the place which it occupied before the dark days of 1938. Russia's accusations of remilitarization and renazification were unfounded because the Soviet representatives in the Control Commission had never presented any evidence to that effect and had never even submitted any concrete proposals for a four-power investigation with regard to the matter.

Holland, India, the United States, Yugoslavia and France Speak Strongly in Favor of Resolution.

When the debate was continued on December 18, Dr. D.J. van Balusek, the Netherlands delegate, entreated the General Assembly to address an urgent appeal to the Big Powers demanding that they do everything in their power to resolve the deadlock in the State Treaty negotiations. Krishna Menon of

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"MAY THE RISKS INHERENT IN THE AUSTRIAN SITUATION BE AT LAST RECOGNIZED," FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER TELLS U.N. POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE. On December 17, 1952, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber addressed the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations Assembly in New York in behalf of the Austrian Treaty question, as follows: "This endless stalling and delaying of the State Treaty negotiations, this apparently deadlocked situation, will not be passively accepted by the Austrian people who look for a way into the open. What the Austrian people want is a prompt treaty, the burdens of which are in accordance with our ability to pay, and, above all a treaty which will be put into effect most rapidly. The Austrian people are a considerate, sober and patient people, not given to run their collective head against the wall, well aware of their responsibilities and duties towards the international community. The Austrian people have proven this sense of responsibility by imposing upon themselves great restraint in the manifestation of their discontent, in view of the acute danger of war of the past years. But I do not hesitate to declare: May the risks at last be recognized, the risks inherent in a situation where armed foreign soldiers in the heart of our country are surrounded by a population which looks upon this occupation with increasing anger!"

Dr. Gruber continued: "We are sincerely thankful to the Brazilian Government and to the co-sponsors of the Brazilian

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*Published by the
Austrian Trade Delegate*

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resolution for having drawn the attention of the United Nations and of world opinion to these dangers. If the United Nations face this situation squarely, if they realize that only they can restore confidence and hope to the common man, then their action will be of historic significance, not only to our people, but also for international peace. The Austrian people, which have so often been bitterly disappointed, today place their trust in the United Nations in which they see the ultimate borderline between power and right, the last protective wall between right and chaos. I am convinced that you will not betray this trust."

State Treaty Negotiations Called Example of Procrastination Tactics

Alluding to the State Treaty negotiations, Dr. Gruber said: "These negotiations will find a lasting place in diplomatic history as a typical example of the tactics of procrastination. The Austrian Government has done everything in its power to facilitate and expedite these negotiations on Austria. After endless deliberations at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris in 1949, the Soviet Union, in exchange for far-reaching concessions on the question of German assets, finally agreed to finalize the treaty draft with the shortest delay. But Austria was again disappointed. After it had become evident that the Western Powers were prepared to settle even the last five articles by a compromise, Soviet authorities suddenly brought up the question of Trieste. Nevertheless, in the autumn of 1951, the Austrian Government once more took the initiative to reopen the deadlocked negotiations and a meeting of the Deputies in London was called for January 21, 1952."

"But the Soviet Union," Dr. Gruber continued, "asked for assurances concerning a settlement of the Trieste question and for the institution of a new commission of investigation in Austria, and refused to take any further part in the negotiations. In this respect I have the following to say from the Austrian point of view. There is no other country in the whole world so completely and thoroughly disarmed after many years of quadripartite Allied control. Besides, the question of Austria's demilitarization has already been investigated by a four-power commission. In February 1947, commission reached certain unanimous conclusions on the demilitarization of the country. Whoever objects to military installations of the Great Powers on Austrian soil must realize that only the simultaneous withdrawal of all occupation forces — leaving Austria in full sovereign control of her political and economic destiny — will help.

"Only the Austrian Parliament and the parties represented in it, as well as the Austrian Government, have cooperated to preserve Austrian patriotism and we feel that in the final analysis the Great Powers, too, should thank us for having played this historic role, because the loss of Austria would create conditions in the international situation which even the most extensive contractual settlements could ever hope to remove again."

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FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER CONFERS WITH GROMYKO AFTER U.N. DEBATE ON AUSTRIA. After the last session of the United Nations Political and Security Committee preceding the Christmas recess, at which the Austrian question was debated, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber had a one-hour conference with Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Union's chief delegate at the U.N. At a press conference which followed, Dr. Gruber told newsmen that he had had a frank exchange of views which he felt to have been very useful.

TEXT OF U.N. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON DECEMBER 20, 1952, BY 48 VOTES FOR, 0 AGAINST AND 2 ABSTENTIONS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling the terms of resolution 190 No. (III) of 3 November 1948, whereby an appeal was made to the great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace,

Recalling the terms of the Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943, whereby the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America recognized that Austria should be reestablished as a free and independent State,

Recalling further that the Government of France joined the three above-mentioned Governments in said declaration as of 16 November 1943,

Considering that, in the spirit of said declaration, the four Powers accepted the responsibility of reestablishing a free and independent Austria, and, to that end, have entered into negotiations toward the conclusion of an Austrian Treaty,

Noting with concern that those negotiations, which have been under way intermittently since 1947, have hitherto failed to bring about the proposed objective,

Taking into account that such state of affairs, still prevailing after a lapse of seven years since the liberation of Austria at the end of the Second World War, and arising from the inconclusive stage of the aforementioned negotiations, does constitute a source of deep disappointment for the Austrian people, who have by themselves made successful efforts toward the restoration and democratic reconstruction of their country,

Recognizing that only through the unhampered exercise by the Austrian people of their freedom and independence can these efforts attain full realization,

Taking further into account that such state of affairs hinders the full participation by Austria in the normal and peaceful relations of the community of nations and the full exercise of the powers inherent in her sovereignty,

Having in mind that the solution of this problem would constitute an important step towards the elimination of other areas of disagreement and therefore towards the creation of conditions favorable to the accomplishment of world peace, and,

Desiring to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and the developing of friendly rela-

tions among nations in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Addresses an earnest appeal to the Governments concerned to make a renewed and urgent effort to reach agreement on the terms of an Austrian Treaty with a view to an early termination of the occupation of Austria and the full exercise by Austria of the powers inherent in her sovereignty.

DR. GRUBER IN FINAL STATEMENT CALLS U.N. RESOLUTION STARTING POINT FOR AN ENTIRELY NEW APPROACH TOWARDS THE AUSTRIAN QUESTION. In his final statement before the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations Assembly on December 19, 1952, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Gruber declared: "I want to associate myself with the hope, expressed by the distinguished Delegate of Mexico, that the proposed resolution may help the great Powers to set aside previous differences and that it may serve as a starting point for an entirely new approach towards the Austrian question."

He began by saying: "When I again asked for the floor, Mr. Chairman, I chiefly had in mind a desire to express to the distinguished speakers in this debate my gratitude for all their expressions of sympathy towards my country. I need not stress what great importance Austria attaches to the fact that this world-wide assembly has devoted itself to such a thorough examination of the state of affairs of my country.

"Not only the Government but also the man in the street in Austria will certainly gain the sincere hope that the moral weight of this debate will lead the four occupying powers to a speedy resumption of their negotiations on an Austrian Treaty and thus bring to an end the long-lasting occupation of Austria."

Constructive Work on Single Practical Matters Demanded

Dr. Gruber continued: "I personally have never had great faith in projects for a sudden and general change of a difficult international situation. I think that if we do not return to constructive work on single practical matters, no revision of the trend of international relations will be possible. Only the settlement of practical problems one by one can create the spirit of new confidence. Therefore a real solution of the Austrian problem might help tremendously to foster solutions for all the problems which stand in the way of real peace.

"I am indebted to the distinguished Delegate of Mexico for his proposal that I should be invited to take part in this debate which has enabled me to state Austria's position at large before this Committee.

"I wish furthermore to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for having given me the floor yesterday as well as today."

PRESIDENT KOERNER APPEALS TO SOVIET PRESIDENT SHVERNIK TO AMNESTY AUSTRIANS DETAINED IN RUSSIA. In mid-December, President Koerner of Austria told a delegation of wives of Austrians recently repatriated from Russia that he had appealed to Soviet President Shvernik on behalf of those Austrians still being detained in the Soviet Union. Dr. Koerner said: "Some time ago I addressed a com-

munication to Chairman Shvernik of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in which I asked him to grant an amnesty to those Austrians who were prevented from returning to their country by a court sentence. I am happy that my appeal has found a first echo and that part of our fellow citizens have been able to return home to their families. I have thanked the President of the Supreme Soviet for this."

Among the 27 Austrians who were granted an amnesty, some are from Vienna, Lower Austria, Styria, Salzburg, and Carinthia. Of those still detained in Soviet Russia 110 are heads of families over fifty, eleven are over sixty, and one is even seventy.

1900 AUSTRIANS STILL LANGUISH IN SOVIET PRISONS.

Following a recent "March of Silence" by Austrian women demonstrating on behalf of relatives still serving prison terms in Soviet Russia, the Vienna "Die Presse" reported that some 1900 Austrian citizens were still being held in Russian custody, 960 of them in violation of the Austrian Control Agreement. Of these, only about 300 are in touch with their families, whereas the fate of 600 civilian prisoners is shrouded in complete mystery.

CHANCELLOR FIGL DEMANDS COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY USED BY SOVIET OIL ADMINISTRATION.

In a recent official communication to Soviet High Commissioner Sviridov, Chancellor Leopold Figl demanded that "a fixed compensation be paid for every square meter of ground now being used by the Soviet Petroleum Administration."

After requesting that certain encroachments on Austrian rights, as well as improprieties on the part of individual agencies of the Soviet Petroleum Administration, be stopped, the Austrian Chancellor went on to state: "I have received a number of complaints from farm and forestry groups in the Marchfeld area. Therefore, without prejudice to the legal stand of the Federal Government — which regards the exploitation of oil resources within the federal territory by the Soviet Petroleum Administration as a fact and not as an existing right —, I respectfully request that property demands be kept within the limits consistent with the necessary requirements, that property owners be notified of any contemplated requisitions as early as possible, and that the rates of compensation be adjusted to the changed price relationships of farm products."

AUSTRIAN LEGISLATORS TO ATTEND CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF COUNCIL OF EUROPE.

In mid-December the Austrian Parliamentary Council of the European Movement held a meeting under its chairman, Deputy Eduard Ludwig, in which Deputies Ludwig and Pittermann reported on the preparatory work for the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly to be held from January 14 to 18, 1953, to discuss a draft constitution for a European political community. The following Austrian Parliamentary Deputies were selected to attend the meeting: Czernetz, Ludwig, Pittermann, Strasser, Stuergh. Federal Councilor Lugmayer will also be part of the Austrian delegation.

**AFTER EXTENSIVE DEBATE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON AUSTRIA BY 48 VOTES TO 0.**
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India said, among other things, that his delegation wished to express its sincere sympathy for Austria's aspirations. In 1943, he declared, she was promised her liberation; unfortunately, seven years had elapsed since the end of the war and negotiations were still under way. United States delegate Benjamin Cohen then reiterated America's readiness to resume treaty talks with the Soviet representative. The Soviet Union had seized assets which were the legitimate property of the Austrian State, as well as properties which the Nazis had taken from their rightful owners. In fact, the Russians had also confiscated assets which belonged to the Germans and some of which belonged to nationals of United Nations member states.

Ambassador Popovic of Yugoslavia pointed out that because the Austrian State Treaty had still not been concluded the Soviet Union had an excuse for continuing to maintain Russian troops in Austria and other European countries. French delegate Devinat said that France was familiar with the hardships of occupation and was therefore more willing than other countries to do everything in her power to help Austria in the latter's difficult position.

The representatives of Egypt, Lebanon, Iran, Chile and Mexico also spoke in favor of the appeal to the Great Powers. The Mexican delegate recalled that four days after the German entry into Austria his country had called for energetic countermeasures in a protest note to the powers concerned. He concluded his statement by saying that the Austrian State Treaty would be an important contribution to the preservation of world peace.

The Swedish delegate, Mr. Sandler, recalled that the late Austrian Chancellor Renner, alluding to the occupying powers, had compared Austria's post-war position to that of a small boat trying to reach the shore with four elephants on board. It was thanks to their high-mindedness, their optimism and their traditional good humor, he said, that the Austrian people had managed to win their way through such intolerable circumstances. The representative of Egypt called attention to the honorable stand of the Austrian people in so difficult a position, and the Chilean spokesman warned against a repetition of the League of Nations debacle in 1938 when the conscience of the world had failed to demand action against the forceful occupation of Austria by the Nazis. Iran's Nazrullah Entezam declared that Iran was not indifferent to the plight of the Austrian people, who had lost their independence and were still encountering difficulties in freeing their country from an occupation regime. The Belgian representative observed that after having been the victim of Nazi aggression, Austria was now the victim of her liberators. The Belgian people, he said, felt with particular vividness the cruelty of her fate. The delegate of Greece, Mr. Politis, described Austria as the first victim of Hitler and of the Cold War. China's delegate Tingfu Slang remarked that the Soviet Union's pretext that Austria had still not been rid of Nazi elements was all the more scandalous in view of the fact that

the Soviet Union was embracing the philosophy of the Nazis and adopting Hitler methods in Austria. Israeli delegate Najar announced that he would vote for the Brazilian resolution, adding that he hoped the Austrian Government would not deny rightful compensation to the victims of National Socialism.

The delegate of Argentina, Sanguinetti, declared that the draft resolution was a moral force and expressed the hope that it would have some influence on the negotiating powers. Canada's representative Leger stated that his delegation welcomed the initiative of the four sponsoring powers and hoped that the appeal would inspire the Great Powers, and particularly the USSR, to respond in a favorable and generous way in order to restore to an unhappy country its just birthright. In the opinion of the Canadian delegation, he added, the draft resolution did not contravene in any way Article 107 of the United Nations Charter.

On December 19, the representative of the Dominican Republic said that the Soviet Union's decision not to participate in the debate was regrettable, although it was difficult to believe that it reflected a determined desire to prevent the conclusion of a treaty. Such an attitude would be a violation of the Moscow Declaration. The Ethiopian delegate said that the occupation of Austria was unjustified and that the occupying powers would only dismember the country. The Chilean delegate spoke again, condemning the obstinate silence of the Soviet delegation and asserting that it was the duty of all the nations which signed the Charter in San Francisco to give moral aid to Austria and to consolidate Austria's sovereignty.

Cuba's representative accused the Soviet Union of citing pretexts for the sole purpose of maintaining the occupation. He spoke of Russia's expropriations in Austria and denied that the Austrian problem had anything to do with the Trieste question.

Dr. Gruber then delivered a final statement to the Committee (which appears elsewhere in this issue).

He was followed by the delegate from Ecuador who said that Austria was one of the world's nerve centers and that the State Treaty must become the fruit of a more peaceful world situation. The Uruguayan representative stated that Article 107 of the Charter was not applicable to the case of Austria and that the promises which had been made to her had to be fulfilled. In closing, he said that Austria was a jewel of the Western world.

A roll-call vote was then taken in the Political and Security Committee and the resolution adopted. The five countries of the Eastern bloc, who had announced their boycott at the start of the two-day debate, refused to participate in the voting.

The Pakistan and Afghanistan delegations abstained. Not present at the time of the vote were the delegates of El Salvador, Iceland, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Just before the vote was taken, Sir Mohammed Safrullah Khan of Pakistan explained that his delegation would abstain because it did not wish to vote with states which "acted one way today and in an entirely opposite manner tomorrow." He added, however, that it was his earnest hope that Austria would soon be

able to take her rightful place among the other nations of the world for the greater benefit of mankind.

Explaining his vote, the delegate from Venezuela said that he hoped Austria would soon be free again. The Indonesian representative, who spoke last, declared that he had voted for the resolution in order to support Austria's independence.

VORARLBERG TO VIENNA RAIL LINE NOW FULLY ELECTRIFIED. Austria's main western railroad trunk line from Vorarlberg to Vienna — the electrification of which had recently been completed — was opened to traffic at an official ceremony on December 19, in the presence of President Theodor Koerner, Minister of Communications Karl Waldbrunner and many other distinguished guests.

In his inaugural remarks, Dr. Koerner said: "Austria's rail system now has some 850 miles of fully electrified track. These 850 miles, representing 22% of the nation's entire network, handle close to half of all rail traffic."

Minister Waldbrunner gave the following background on the rail electrification program: "Since the end of the war (1945), about one billion schillings have been spent on the electrification of the Attnang-Puchheim-Vienna line and on a number of subsidiary lines totalling 218 miles. Ninety per cent of this trackage has been of direct benefit to the country's economy. As a result of the electrification projects completed over the past few years, some 5000 persons have found permanent employment."

DR. FUNDER ANSWERS JOLIOT-CURIE ON COMMUNIST "PEACE" CONGRESS. Dr. Funder, the publisher of the independent Catholic weekly, "Die Furche," sent a reply to Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie in answer to the latter's invitation to attend the recent Communist-sponsored "People's Peace Congress" in Vienna, the main passages of which read as follows:

"It is precisely because the Austrian Christian takes the Soviet world system with its hierarchies, levels of command and organs of competence very seriously that he must forego discussing the sacred matter of peace with amiable delegates who possess no authority or power whatsoever in their world. In no way does this lessen our personal regard for the Soviet man. Only we cannot sit down with you at the same table and possibly reach agreements on matters which you have no authority to decide. If your great leaders are really so concerned about peace, they will send forth other spokesmen and smooth their mission by deeds of good will."

AUSTRIA'S CREDIT WORTHINESS RESTORED FOLLOWING CONFERENCE ON HER PREWAR DEBT. The Austrian Ministry of Finance recently announced a conference on Austria's prewar debt was held from November 24 to December 6, 1952, between an Austrian delegation and representatives of the creditor nations involved. The results of the negotiations are such that the burden on the Austrian federal budget will be a bearable one, in view of the broad concessions and relief granted Austria by her creditors. This burden, the release went on to state, will be largely offset by the fact that

Austria will again be accepted to enter into credit negotiations with foreign financial institutions.

The new agreements, the drafts of which are now being studied by the governments involved, are based on the following considerations:

1. Austria shall be wholly relieved of responsibility for effecting those payments arising out of obligations which fell due in the period between March 13, 1938 and May 3, 1945.

2. The aggregate balance of outstanding debts for the period of 1945 to 1953, as far as those guarantor nations are concerned which have met their guarantee obligations, shall be settled by an agreement providing for the payment of a lump sum in progressively increasing annual installments over a period of 25 years, without interest. The lump sum agreed upon amounts to about 28.5% of the actual balance.

3. Regular payments on loan balances will begin in 1954 at reduced interest rates and with the maturity date extended to the year 1980.

4. With regard to the special situation of Austria's liabilities in connection with the Caisse Commune in Paris and the bond holders of the Donau-Save-Adria Company, a draft agreement has been worked out with the Caisse Commune along lines similar to those underlying the agreements referred to above. As far as the obligations to the Donau-Save-Adria Company are concerned, special negotiations are scheduled to be held in Vienna in January 1953.

"SOCIAL REGENERATION MOVEMENT" ANNOUNCES POLITICAL PROGRAM. At a press conference in December, Mr. Stendebach and Dr. Strachwitz, the leaders of the "Social Regeneration Movement" (a campaign coalition of the League of Independents and the Movement for Political Regeneration - Ed.) outlined for Austrian and foreign newspapermen the aims of their movement, as well as the salient points of their platform for the forthcoming elections. The press conference was conducted by the following members of the movement's executive: Dr. Gredler, Deputy Kraus, Dr. Steuber and Dr. Butschek.

The "Social Regeneration Movement" believes that the role of the state should be limited to the establishment and preservation of law and justice, the maintenance of order and the conduct of foreign affairs. It should interfere as little as possible with the country's economy. The organization is against any further nationalization, favors denationalization or at least organizational changes in nationalized industries to make them more efficient.

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE BOCK LECTURES IN SWITZERLAND. Early in December Dr. Fritz Bock, Undersecretary of State in the Austrian Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction, left for Zurich at the invitation of the Federal Industrial Union to deliver a speech on Austrian housing construction. In Basel Dr. Bock spoke to a meeting of the members of the Austrian colony.

AUSTRIAN TRANSIT TRADE LEAVES IMPRINT ON TRIESTE ECONOMY. The rerouting of much of Austria's incoming and outgoing trade through the Free Port of Trieste has resulted in the fact that to an increasing extent the requirements of Austria's overseas trade are leaving an imprint on the overall internal structure of the port's business.

The long-range stabilization of this situation requires certain changes in port facilities which will have to be adapted to the requirements of Austria's overseas trade.

Trieste - Austria's Window on the World

For Austria, Trieste has become a sort of junction and transit station - a sort of window on the world which opens up broad vistas of economic possibilities for the country. Thus, Trieste has developed into a major trade center and port of reshipment for lumber exports. The boom in Austria's lumber exports has not only helped Austria, but also the port of Trieste to bridge a critical period.

Trieste to Become a Storage Center for Austrian Imports

With regard to the use of the Port of Trieste for the vital grain shipments from the United States, no transshipments were planned after the 30,000-ton delivery in October, the next such transshipment via Trieste being scheduled for December, when deliveries of 30,000 tons of bread grain and feed grain were expected.

But the fact that so large a share of Austria's imports and exports are based on the Port of Trieste has had another result, namely, that business circles in Trieste are now endeavoring to make Trieste a storage center for Austrian goods, as was the case before World War I.

DR. BERNECKER DISCUSSES AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TOURIST PROMOTION POLICY. At a press conference of the Austrian Tourist Promotion Department, Dr. Bernecker said that "during the 1951-52 tourist season, the interest for travel to Austria had slackened in most countries. The ground lost must be regained by intensifying tourist promotion, which is primarily the job of Austria's travel agencies abroad."

At the close of the conference it was announced that Austria's tourist promotion agency has thirteen major offices and thirty-two honorary representatives abroad and that these covered every continent. Eleven million folders and 313,000

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posters have been prepared and distributed since 1947. The photo section of the agency has provided foreign newspapers and magazines with 80,000 press photos. Its file of background material contains more than 8700 articles on "Austria as a Land of Travel." Advertisements costing 2.70 million schillings have been placed with 986 foreign publications and sixteen tourist promotion films were prepared for worldwide distribution. Moreover, the agency has done active promotion work at over seventy fairs.

ONE-METER SNOWFALL ATTRACTS WINTER TOURISTS TO AUSTRIA. At the present time more than three feet of snow on Austria's mountain slopes is attracting large numbers of foreign tourists, while new cable lines, chair lifts and wintersport towns are being opened throughout the country, according to a recent release from the Austrian Tourist Department. The calendar of sports events includes the Ski Flying competition at Kulm, in Styria, one of the ski season's major spectator treats held at the site of the world's highest jumping platform, and the famed Arlberg-Kandahar and Western Pokal races. The all-inclusive rates charged at Austrian resorts, where comfortable accommodations can be had for some \$3.00 a day, make the six-hundred-dollar roundtrip from New York an attractive proposition for skiing fans.

STATUS OF RESTITUTION PROCEEDINGS IN AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Ministry of Finance recently announced that as of September 30, 1952, the financial departments of Austria's seven provincial governments had processed 11,751 restitution claims under the First Restitution Statute. Of this total, 8,787 cases were approved and 1,183 rejected. In 684 cases the application was withdrawn or transferred.

Under the Second Restitution Statute, the number of cases processed totalled 1,326. In 665 cases the claims were approved and in 332 they were rejected. One hundred and twenty-nine applications were withdrawn or transferred.

Among the cases which were appealed to a second instance, under the First and Second Restitution Statutes, a total of 1,048 were processed, of which 357 were approved, 561 rejected and 108 withdrawn. Twenty-two appeals to the Ministry of Finance were as yet undecided on September 30, 1952.

The cases processed under the Third Restitution Statute amounted to 30,398. Of these, 6,732 were approved, 2,637 rejected, 3,956 composed and the remainder transferred or withdrawn. Five thousand five hundred and thirty-five applications remained to be processed.

The Superior Restitution Commission processed 1,860 cases governed by the Third Restitution Statute which had been appealed to the second and third instance. In 1,360 of these, the claim for restitution was upheld; in 244 it was amended; and in 226 it was denied. As of September 30, 1952, thirty appeals still awaited decision.

GROSS BUSINESS AND LABOR FORCE OF VOEST INCREASE. The labor force and gross business of the United Austrian Iron and Steel Works (VOEST) in Linz, Upper Austria, have shown a steady increase over the last two years. The average monthly employment figure has increased from 10,600 in 1950 to 10,900 in 1951. By September of this year, the VOEST was employing 12,000 people, 2,000 of them office workers.

In 1951 the company's total turnover involved 1.7 billion schillings, of which 700 million in plant facilities, 600 million in stocks and supplies and 400 million in working capital. These figures represent a 60% increase over the previous

year. The major share of gross business done, more than half, fell to the blast-furnace plants and power station. Next were the coking and tar distillation plants. The steel and machine construction divisions did a gross business of more than 100 million schillings. Between 1945 and the end of 1951, the company's investments totaled 800 million, of which 240 million were made in 1951. Forty-four thousand of the 65,000 tons of pig iron the VOEST produced in September 1951 were exported. Its coking plant turned out 96,000 tons of coke and its steel works close to 20,000 tons of ingots. In the sheet-metal division, the output was 12,200 tons of heavy and medium plate and 3,200 tons of thin plate. Three thousand two hundred tons of heavy and medium plate were exported. At the present time, the largest consumer of VOEST's steel and machine construction output are the Braunau and Jochenstein power stations.

AUSTRIAN ZINC ORE TO BE SMELTED AT HOME. In about a year Austria will be able to smelt its own zinc ore at home. An electrolytic smelting plant will be built in Bleiberg, Carinthia, which will be equipped to smelt on the spot the zinc concentrates obtained in the course of the lead-extracting operations. The zinc obtained from this plant is intended for domestic consumption. A similar plant for the increase of copper production will be erected in Brixlegg, Tyrol.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

DR. KLEINWAECHTER, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, ELECTED DIRECTOR OF AUSTRO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter, the former Austrian Minister, and later Ambassador, to the United States from 1945 to 1951 (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 19, of November 17, 1951), was recently elected Director of the Austro-American Institute at that organization's 26th annual meeting.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION AT VIENNA'S "KONZERTHAUS". Art photographs of Yoichi R. Okamoto and Wolfgang Kudrnofsky were placed on exhibition at the Vienna Konzerthaus from November 18 to December 4. Mr. Okamoto, the head of the photographic section of USCOA (U.S. High Commissioner's Office in Austria), whose photos were recently exhibited at the Vienna Art Club, selected a number of his most impressive moods and portraits for the Konzerthaus display. The pictures exhibited by Dr. Kudrnofsky, which had already been seen at the Konzerthaus previously, presented an interesting contrast to those of Mr. Okamoto.

NEW CSOKOR PLAY READ IN VIENNA. The Austrian Cultural Association ("Oesterreichische Kulturvereinigung") recently sponsored a reading of Franz Theodor Csokor's new play, "Pilate," by some of Vienna's leading actors. The noted Austrian playwright and poet is the president of the Austrian PEN Club.

HOCHWAEELDER'S "THE HOLY EXPERIMENT" PASSES 200TH PERFORMANCE IN PARIS. "Das heilige Experiment," by Fritz Hochwaelder, the noted Austrian playwright, has passed its 200th performance at the Athenée Theater in Paris under the title, "Sur la Terre comme au Ciel." The play deals with the Jesuit state in Paraguay. Fritz Hochwaelder will shortly arrive in Vienna to start work on a new play.

BERTHA VON SUTTNER FILM PREMIERED IN VIENNA. The premiere of the Bertha von Suttner film, "Herz der Welt" (Heart of the World), which was awarded the "Silver Laurel" at the Berlin Festival, was held at the Kuenstlerhaus Cinema in Vienna at the end of November.

Bertha von Suttner, on whose life and works the picture is based, received the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1905. The film is a tribute to this great Austrian woman by the film's director, Harald Braun.

SPECIAL ART EXHIBITION OPENED IN VIENNA. The exhibition "Das gute Bild fuer jeden" (The Fine Picture for Everyone), sponsored by the Office of Cultural Affairs of the City of Vienna, opened in the Austrian capital on December 5. As in previous years, the public was offered water-colors and drawings by well-known artists belonging to a variety of art associations and stylistic schools. The purpose of the annual exhibition is to make the most representative works of art accessible to the broad masses of the Viennese people.

"APOSTLE PLAY" TO BE GIVEN BY AKADEMIETHEATER AT CHRISTMAS. Max Mell's "Apostelspiel" (Apostle Play), which was to have been presented by the Burgtheater on the occasion of the author's 70th birthday, will instead be given at the Akademietheater as part of its Christmas program. Directed by Walter Davy, the production will feature Erika Berg-hoefer as Mary Magdalene, and Hermann Thimig and Helmuth Janatsch in the roles of the two visiting strangers.

SCHILLER'S "WILLIAM TELL" TO BE PRESENTED IN OPEN-AIR PERFORMANCE. Friedrich Schiller's dramatic masterpiece, "William Tell", will soon be presented in the courtyard of the ancient castle of Friesach, in Carinthia, by a company of 120 players, in the version of the open-air production for which the town of Altdorf, Switzerland, has become famous. A panoramic stage with five separate settings is now under construction.

BENJAMIN BRITTEN ORATORIO TO BE PERFORMED IN VIENNA. Benjamin Britten's oratorio "St. Nicholas" was performed at the Vienna Academy of Music and Dramatic Art in December 1952. The academy will also present a program entitled, "Let's Make an Opera," at one of the school children concerts sponsored by the City of Vienna.

VIENNA'S "KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM" REOPENS TWO MORE ROOMS TO THE PUBLIC.

Two more rooms of Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum — the leading art museum in Austria — have been restored and reopened to the public. The famous museum, which was extensively damaged by bombing during World War II, owns some 9,000 valuable paintings and about 15,000 sculptures and precious objects of art. One of the restored rooms has been given over to specimens of Gothic (largely Austrian Gothic) art, including paintings by Frueauf the Elder (d. 1507) and two fragments of pictures by Michael Pacher (d. 1498) believed to have belonged to his unfinished altar piece intended for the church of the Franciscan Friars in Salzburg.

Likewise on display are works of both Miseronis (Dionisio, who died in 1661, and Ferdinando, who died in 1684), two Italian goldsmiths who were employed at the Imperial Court in Vienna. There are also fine specimens of the work of Spanish, German and other Italian goldsmiths, as well as a valuable collection of small bronze sculptures from the Renaissance — a reminder of the fact that, next to the Bargello Museum in Florence, the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna has the most famous collection of Italian Renaissance bronze sculptures.

MARIA ZWEIG, EMINENT AUSTRIAN WRITER, CELEBRATES 70TH BIRTHDAY.

Friderike Maria Zweig celebrated her 70th birthday in December. Mrs. Zweig, Stefan Zweig's first wife, was born in Vienna, the daughter of a public official in the employ of the then still existing Austro-Hungarian Empire. The noted author has written short stories and poetry, several novels, a series of translations from the French and, since her arrival in the United States, the biographies of Louis Pasteur, George N. Shuster, Stefan Zweig as well as a number of historical essays dealing with the Middle Ages. She is presently active in American-European Friendship, Inc., an organization which was founded for the promotion of good will and better relations between the United States and Europe.

GRAZ UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES 125TH ANNIVERSARY.

At the end of November the University of Graz in Styria celebrated the 125th anniversary of its founding by Francis I, under the name "Universitas Carola Francisca," in 1827. It succeeded the former College of Jesuits which was established in 1585 and then suppressed at the end of the 18th century by Emperor Joseph II. Between 1923 and 1936 no less than four Nobel Prize winners — chemist Fritz Pregl, pharmacologist Otto Loewi, physicist Victor Franz Hess and nuclear physicist Erwin Schroedinger — studied and taught at Graz university.

MITHRAS RELIEF FOUND IN VIENNA. At the end of November experts from the History Museum of the City of Vienna identified a stone of white crystalline marble, which had been unearthed in the city's botanical garden in the summer of 1950, as a Mithras relief. Although largely disfigured by a shovel blow, the relief is nonetheless one of the most

remarkable archeological finds made in the Vienna city area during the last few years. It is regarded as evidence that the Mithras cult enjoyed widespread popularity in the area of Vindobona, the Roman name for the city where Vienna stands today.

AUSTRIAN CROSS-COUNTRY RIDING SOCIETY CELEBRATES 80TH ANNIVERSARY.

In mid-November the Austrian Cross-Country Riding Society celebrated its 80th anniversary. The horses used for this sport must be so well broken in that they can be safely and comfortably ridden through varied terrain at any desired pace.

Ever since World War I, civilian horsemanship has been on the ascendancy in Austria and today it is widely practiced as a popular sport. At the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, the Austrian cavalry captain Podhajsky won the Bronze Medal with a horse bred in Austria.

The Society was founded in 1872 and thirty years later its horsemen won unrivaled success at the international tournament held in Turin. As a result, many countries sent their horsemen to the Austrian Riding Academy in Vienna. Austria has also achieved some renown as a large-scale exporter of breeding horses.

AUSTRIAN CULTURE HONORED IN MUNICH.

The third day of the 14-day series of cultural events organized by the "Amerikahaus" in Munich under the title "Blick auf Europa" (Glance at Europe) was devoted to Austria. The series is designed to illustrate the cross-currents and common heritage of European culture.

The first event on the day devoted to Austria was a presentation of the cultural film "Symphonie Wien." This was followed by a lecture on "Austrian Literature at the Turning Point of History," delivered by Oskar Maurus Fontana; the talk gave a comprehensive and far-reaching survey of Austria's cultural position between 1900 and 1950. In the evening, Ingrid Haebler and Alexander Jenner played piano music by Haydn, Mozart, Schoenberg and Jelinek.

MILITARY ACADEMY OF WIENER-NEUSTADT CELEBRATES 200TH ANNIVERSARY.

The Military Academy of Wiener-Neustadt, which was founded in 1752, recently celebrated its 200th anniversary. The academy suffered considerable damage in 1944-45, but it was renovated after the war. The last military class graduated from the academy on August 17, 1917. The Wiener-Neustadt castle then housed a federal educational establishment for 15 years.

Until 1918, the academy served as an officer's training school for the Austrian Army and, in some respects, it was the successor of the technical military academy of Vienna, which was founded by Prince Eugene of Savoy in the 18th century. About 12,000 second lieutenants have been graduated from the Wiener-Neustadt Military Academy, including such men who were later to make military history as Ludwig August von Benedek and Conrad von Hoetzendorf.

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

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THE IMPOSSIBLE

Everybody knows that there are "things that simply cannot be done."

We have heard it often enough. Again and again we have sat in on discussions in which it was specifically and scientifically explained why Austria could not do it. We have had it explained to us so often that we almost were ready to believe it ourselves. Almost...

Looking back at 1952, we are bound to report that Austria's trade and industry have defied learned opinion and, most unscientifically, have gone ahead to establish records of which larger countries could be proud. There is, for instance, the story of the machine that did not take no for an answer. Everybody knows of course that it is "simply impossible" to buy machines from Austria...

So the manufacturer of the machine (that produces a certain kind of curled fiber) bought himself a ticket from Austria to the United States and went to see for himself. What he saw made him gasp. And then someone else gasped - the American manufacturers to whom he showed his machine and its product. The initial orders he had in his pocket when he flew home are reliably reported to be in the six-figure bracket.

Or, take the battlefield of the ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs. Needless to say that all experts agreed that Austria did not have a chance. We still have not yet fully recovered from the hectic weeks when the truth was discovered. Frankly, there hasn't been time yet to analyze how it all came about. But when all callers had been supplied with information, when the last buyer had been given detailed data as to how to fly to Austria's Vorarlberg embroidery center, and when the last cable was out to rush delivery - the "impossible" once more had become a very real fact.

Austrian "Loden" - the wonderful Tyrolean wool fabric - is back, and here to stay (and in one of our next issues we hope to be able to tell you the phantastic story of its American re-discovery); twelve large electric transformers of Austrian workmanship will begin to arrive in this country soon; beer imports from Austria, one of the oldest brewers of lager beer in the world, have increased; Austrian ceramics and china are in greater demand than ever before; small Austrian arts-and-crafts items recently received special mention in New York's Herald Tribune; Austrian machine vises arrived in New York harbor; Austrian umbrellas - Austrian greeting cards - Austrian shirtings - Austrian costume jewelry - ski boots - skis - lamps - lighters - hats - nails - hand-tools - microscopes - photographic equipment - hunting rifles - sweets and candy - smokers' articles...

Once upon a time it was all "impossible." Looking back, all we can say is a heartfelt "thank you" to our friends - and may the New Year be a Happy and Prosperous one.

PRODUCTS OF AUSTRIAN SILVERSMITHS are finding good export markets, according to information received from the industry. Austrian artists excel not only in large decorative silverware; more and more interest is shown for smaller articles, such as jewelry, tableware, cigarette cases, and silver compacts. The principal foreign market for Austria's silver goods today are the Scandinavian countries, but recently buyers in the Near East have also shown interest in these products.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL TO AUSTRIA. Austrian regulations concerning the importation of publicity material into Austria were relaxed some time ago. Inquiries to the Austrian authorities tend to indicate that news of the relaxation has not yet become widely known. In short, the decree in question exempts all publicity material that is printed on paper and mailed to Austria from all Austrian import levies if the gross weight does not exceed 500 grams (appr. 17 3/4 oz.). Specifically mentioned in this connection is such printed matter as pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, books and prospectuses. Not included are postage stamps. American firms desiring to mail publicity material to Austria should inform their Austrian agents that in case of difficulties an immediate appeal should be made to the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance, with reference to the decree of March 12, 1952, File No. 37.541-12.

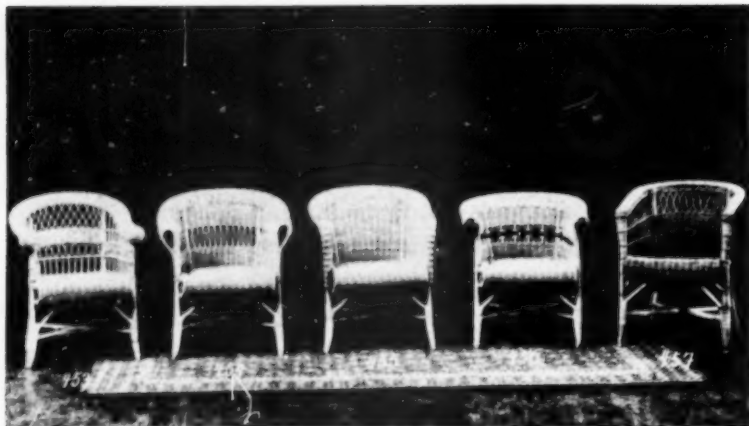
MONOSKI - THE SKI NOVELTY FROM AUSTRIA. Monoskis are at present being displayed in Viennese sporting goods stores. They are single skis on which beginners or below-average skiers can stand with both feet. A handle bar, which also functions as a brake, gives the skier full control over the ski, which in other respects does not differ basically from the normal type of ski. In order to combat beginners' or below average skiers' feeling of insecurity when venturing out onto the slope, the feet are not tightly fastened to the ski. Users of Monoskis have described its light weight as another advantage. (1386)

AUSTRIAN TRADE FAIRS. The Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce in Vienna announced the following complete list of international trade fairs to be held in Austria in 1953:

Vienna International Spring Trade Fair	March 15-March 22;
Vienna International Fall Trade Fair	September 6-September 13;
Dornbirn International Trade Fair	July 31-August 9;
Graz International Spring Trade Fair	April 30-May 10;
Graz International Fall Trade Fair	September 26-October 4;
Innsbruck International Trade Fair	August 20-August 30;
Klagenfurt Lumber Fair	August 6-August 16.

Information concerning commercial matters relative to these Austrian fairs may be obtained from the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 31 East 69th Street, New York 21, New

York, Telephone: LEhigh 5-3335; travel information is available at the Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York 17, New York, Telephone: MUrray Hill 8-0355.



Wicker Chairs from Austria, full sizes and children's sizes, in modern and conventional designs are now available (No. 1368)

AMERICA USES AUSTRIAN PENCIL LEADS. One of the Austrian lead pencil manufacturers reported that plans are under way to ship special leads to their affiliated plant in the United States. It is believed that these special leads, which the same Austrian factory also exports to Germany (one of Europe's leading pencil manufacturers), will be able to compete with any other product of this kind now sold in this market. In addition to the export of special leads, the Austrian manufacturer reported excellent sales of lead pencils to Italy, Belgium, and Norway. For the first time Austrian lead pencils are also being introduced in Portugal. The Netherlands and Switzerland have long been users of Austrian lead pencils. The Austrian manufacturer is at present preparing a comprehensive sample collection of special pencils which he may also offer to overseas buyers. (1385)

PROCEDURE FOR EXPORTS TO AUSTRIA. The Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade, announced on June 19 that American exporters applying for licenses to ship American merchandise to Austria are required to show in their applications to Washington an Austrian import identification number. The experience of the past months has indicated that misunderstandings in this connection are still prevailing in American export circles. The Austrian import identification number is in no way identical with the Austrian import license number, and the issuance of an import identification number in Austria does not guarantee, or even imply, that an Austrian import license number will be granted. The sole reason for the issuance of Austrian identification numbers in connection with imports is that the proposed transaction has been reported to, and checked by, the Austrian Government with regard to destination and end use, respectively, of the American merchandise to be exported.

Austrian import identification numbers can, for this reason, usually be obtained without much delay, so as to enable the American exporter to apply in Washington for his export license. On the other hand, Austrian import licenses frequently are granted only after the United States export license has been obtained by the American exporter. There are, however, cases in which the Austrian importer is already in possession of a valid Austrian import license when ordering American merchandise. In such cases the Austrian import license would supersede the import identification number, if it were not for the American-Austrian agreement concerning export procedures which specifically mentions the import identification number. It was not thought necessary at the time to include specific mention of the Austrian import license. For this technical reason, even in cases in which the obtaining of an Austrian import identification number logically seems to be superfluous, the latter must always be included in American export license applications. In cases where, due to oversight or other reason, Austrian import identification numbers were not issued, the American exporter should immediately contact his Austrian business friend and request that an import identification number be obtained without delay and relayed to the United States. Fully cognizant of the paper work and difficulties connected with export-import procedures, the Austrian authorities have agreed to cooperate in such cases by processing the applications as speedily as possible.

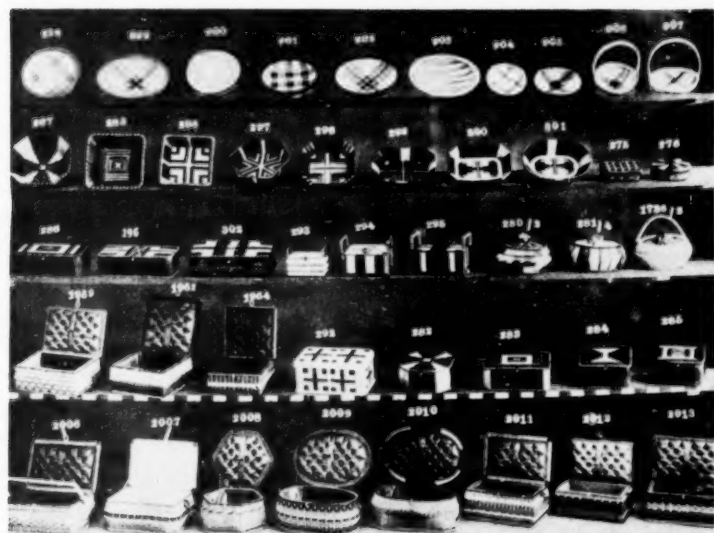
AUSTRIAN JERSEY YARD-GOODS IN FASHION. The first bolts of famous Austrian jersey yard-goods have arrived in this country and have met with an enthusiastic reception in ladies' dress manufacturers' circles. These one-hundred-percent pure wool yard-goods in plain colors or "woven-like" effects are available with or without "angora" finish. They are known for their outstanding non-sagging and non-stretching features which make them the ideal material for fashion dress-makers. Among the clothes in which these Austrian knitted fashion jersey yard-goods are used, are ladies'

*Readers are invited to reprint or quote any material from
AUSTRIAN INFORMATION*

sports dresses, separates, skirts, and blouses. Men's sports shirts of light-weight jersey fabrics have also become increasingly popular. The full 1953 line of a leading Austrian manufacturer of jersey yard-goods will be available in this country in January in a wide range of colors and weights. Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 31 East 69th Street, New York 21, New York (No. 1369).

RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE FINEST products of their kind in the world market, Austrian files are now available for import into this country. One of the leading Austrian firms in this field offers flats, rounds, three-squares, feather edges wardings, crossings, tapers, flat, half round and round rasps, among many others. (1366)

NEW METAL-SPRAYING PROCESS. An Austrian firm has developed a new metal-spraying process using ultrasonic features. According to the inventor, the new method produces a coating of better adhesion than ever attained before. In addition, according to the inventor, such new metal combinations can be used, as iron and aluminum with lead, chromium with bismuth, aluminum with cadmium, and copper and zinc with lead. The process is said to be of particular value in the coating of large bridges, radio masts or similar masts, worn-out bearings, crank shafts, journals, valve seats, etc. Operations of this kind are said to require much less time than other methods. Another advantage, stressed by the inventor, is the fact that the new metal-spraying process automatically removes scale and oxide from the objects to be treated, which in turn contributes to the excellent adhesion qualities the spray-on metal is said to have. Also possible are inexpensive and durable metalizing treatments for articles made of wood, china, leather, textiles, paper, plastics, etc. The inventor offers licenses to interested parties in the United States. Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York City. (1370)



Sewing baskets, utility boxes, bread baskets, fruit bowls, plain and decorated, made of Raffia (No. 1367)

2,500 TONS OF BLEACHED WOOD PULP have recently been sold to American paper mills by Austrian wood pulp manufacturers. Austrian wood pulp is known for its special properties which make it particularly suitable for such products as tissue paper. American industry has contracted for an additional 4,000 tons or so of bleached and unbleached wood pulp, part of which has already arrived in this country; the remainder is expected to arrive in the very near future.

WITH REGARD TO THE TORONTO FAIR an error was contained in the Austrian Trade Bulletin of December 5. The date of the Fair is June 1 through 12, 1953. Austria will participate in the fair with a collective exhibit of Austrian

manufacturers. Technical details concerning the Toronto Fair are being handled in Canada by the Austrian Trade Delegate in Canada, 1507 Crescent Street, Montreal, P.Q.

UNITED STATES-AUSTRIAN TRADE. Cumulative figures now available for world trade during the first three-quarters of 1952 show that Austria was one of the European countries that was able to increase its exports to the United States, as compared with the same period in 1951. While total exports to the United States from Marshall Plan countries decreased, Austria was able to increase her exports to this country by 6.5%. Austrian imports from the United States, during the same nine-month period, decreased by approximately 14½ million dollars.

PAPER GOODS COMING. Large-size orders of Austrian paper goods are expected to arrive in this country in the near future. They include greeting cards and stationery, both products in which Austria has been excelling for many years in many markets. Difficulties which have heretofore handicapped the large-scale introduction of Austrian paper goods have been overcome, according to American importers whose efforts are now bearing fruit. American Marshall-Plan aid has greatly helped Austria's paper industry back on its feet, including thorough modernization of production facilities. This, together with more rational methods and a thorough study of the American market, has now resulted in offers which many of the American importers who have seen them have considered as excellent buys. (1371)

RUBBER STAMPS FROM AUSTRIA. The export of rubber stamps from Austria has developed very favorably during the year of 1952, reports from Austria indicated. One of the leading manufacturers of rubber stamps reported that all parts of the stamp, including plastic or metal frames for date stamps, ink pads, and other accessories or parts are now being manufactured in the Vienna factory. The manufacturer said that exports, which were always good as far as European markets are concerned, have developed very favorably overseas, including substantial orders from Latin America. Following this favorable development, the manufacturer believes that he will soon be able to further reduce production costs in order to quote even more attractive prices in the world market. (1384)

AUSTRIA IS NOT A POOR COUNTRY SAYS DR. KORINEK. In a speech before the Franco-Austrian Chamber of Commerce in Paris, Dr. Franz Korinek, the General Secretary of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce said that the people of Austria were "facing future developments with confidence."

He stated that this confidence of the Austrian people was based on the fact that Austria was not a poor country. The country's annual lumber yield amounted to some 9,000,000 cubic meters (1 cu. m. - 1.308 cu. yd.) and thus formed the basis for a very productive wood-processing industry and a highly developed paper industry. Iron-ore deposits had been estimated at 120,000,000 tons, about half of which have

already been discovered and opened to exploitation. Known deposits of crude magnesite had been evaluated at about 100,000,000 tons. Even though Austria still had to import two thirds of her coal requirements, the country had known deposits of some 300,000,000 tons of lignite and about 10,000,000 tons of mineral coal.

Dr. Korinek emphasized that Austria had the necessary plant facilities and trained specialists for processing her raw materials and that she was therefore concentrating on further expanding her exports of finished goods.

NEW INSECTICIDE SPRAYER. A Vienna manufacturer has brought out a new insecticide sprayer which can be used for both powder and liquid sprays. The novelty consists of a hand pump similar to a bicycle pump, and of one container each for powder and liquids which can be screwed onto the pump. A simple device aids in regulating the flow of the material to be sprayed — be it powder or liquid. The new apparatus provides for an attachable rubber hose to direct the spray into otherwise inaccessible crevices and corners. (1383)

TO OUR READERS. Austrian Trade Bulletin's circulation has been, and still is, increasing to such a degree that paper and printing costs are now by far exceeding original estimates. The Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York, which issues this bulletin, is aware of the fact that most readers wish to see their names maintained on our mailing list. This will of course be done. On the other hand, there may be recipients of Austrian Trade Bulletin whose interest when asking for their names to be put on our mailing list was only temporary, and who feel that the commercial information contained in these pages is of no interest to them. If in such cases (and only in such cases) readers will send us a line, their copies can advantageously be mailed to the many American businessmen who have written to us that more than one copy is needed. The address is: Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 31 East 69th Street, New York 21, New York.

AN AUSTRIAN FIRM

1372 - offers cuckoo-clocks in various designs;

1373 - offers drip catchers for coffeepots and teapots, as well as for beverage bottles; the latter with matching corks;

1374 - offers espresso coffee machines for the home and for business use;

1375 - offers religious articles, including pocket plaquettes of leather, or leather paper, with genuine silver or metal foil;

1376 - offers pocket notebooks, pocket diary-calenders, loose-leaf notebooks, etc., of leather imitation or genuine leather, in many colors;

1377 - offers wooden household articles, such as clothes pins, clothes hangers, cutting boards; the firm is an experienced exporter and knows the American market;

1378 - offers cotton, linen, and cotton-linen fabrics; is particularly interested in special orders according to American designs;

1379 - offers Austrian "Haferl"-loafers, including stitched Allgaeuer and Glockner loafers in outstanding designs;

1380 - offers outstanding harmonicas and accordions;

1381 - offers costume jewelry in many designs; is particularly interested in the Southwestern and Far Western markets;

1382 - offers hand tools, such as planes, including Stanley planes, at competitive prices;

5070 - seeks well-rated, established representative or importer for bottled beer;

5071 - seeks reliable American firm for the exploitation in the United States of Austrian patent on new kind of band-saw;

5072 - seeks manufacturer of machine that produces paper labels lined up on waxed paper ready for printing;

5073 - seeks distributor in the United States for Austrian English-language magazine;

5074 - seeks connection with American four-A rated firm for introduction in the United States of Austria-patented device to make map reading easy for motorists.

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE
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